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Cowpox.

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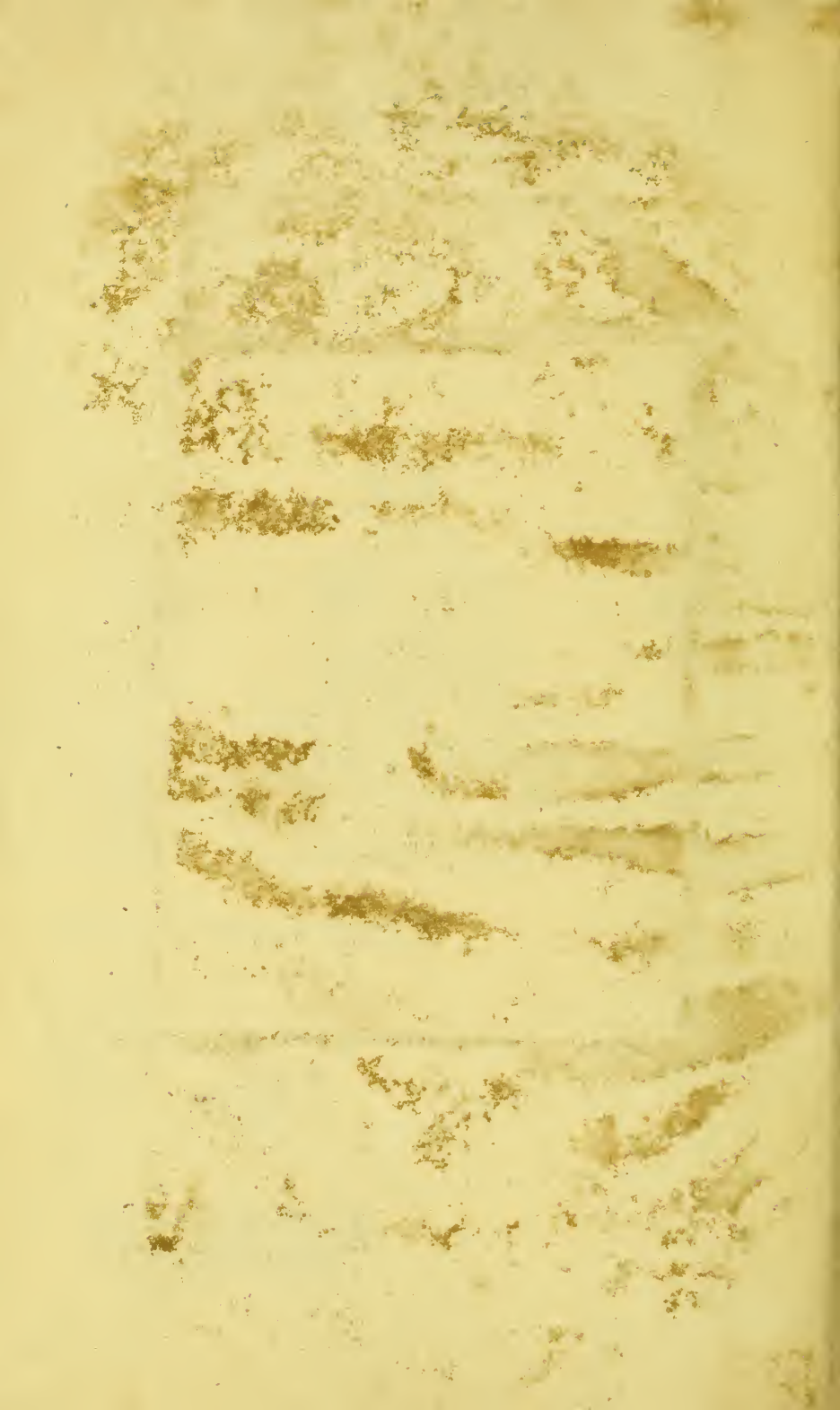
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PARENTAL GUIDE,

DURING THE PROGRESS OF

THE

COW-POCK DISEASE.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE author of the following concise publication, thinks it necessary to observe, that he had three objects in view; which induced him to present himself before the public respecting Vaccination.

The first, to remove those false ideas with which numbers are impressed, (particularly in the lower class of society,) that the Cow-pock disease is improvident, or unnatural and unsafe.

The second, to induce the heads of the Medical and Surgical professions, to petition the legislature to put a stop entirely to the Small-pox inoculation; by which, principally, the infection of the Small-pox is kept up in the country; and, by so doing, remove that jealousy with which a great portion of the community view this mild and effective antidote.

And the third, to enable Parents to judge for themselves, whether their children when vaccinated have received the *true* Cow-pock disease—for, upon this solely depends their future safety.

DEDICATORY TO THE PUBLIC.



I have taken the liberty of placing under your protection this, my humble effort, to put a total stop to the Small-pox Inoculation, and also to extend Vaccination—knowing, you are individually, more or less, interested in those events.

Should I succeed in my object, thousands of your offsprings, I am firmly of opinion, will be annually saved from the ravages and fatality of a dreadful pestilence: and should I fail, the retrospection, at any future period of my life, that I had made the attempt to save, will always be pleasing to me.

JOSEPH MORLEY.

Wellington,
April 2d, 1825.

THE PARENTAL GUIDE,
DURING THE PROGRESS
OF THE
COW-POCK DISEASE.

DR. JENNER'S first publication upon the Cow-pock took place in June, 1798.

It appears, that Dr. Jenner was not the discoverer of the Vaccine disease ; but he alone has the merit of introducing it by inoculation upon the human subject. That which first attracted his notice was the fact that milkers, in certain large dairies, were not susceptible of the Small-pox ; and upon looking further into the

subject it was discovered, that such milkers had previously been affected by livid eruptions upon the fingers and arms, attended by symptomatic fever : this circumstance first suggested the idea to Dr. Jenner, that, by inoculation from the Cow, the human constitution might be shielded in future from any attack of the Small-pox. It is now Twenty-six Years since this innovation in pathology first made its appearance ; and a more important discovery, so far as affects our mortal existence in this transient state, is not to be found in the annals of medicine or surgery since the creation of the world.

The most extraordinary property of the Vaccine disease is, it's not being infectious ; it has great advantages over the inoculated Small-pox in other respects, but its most peculiar and striking advantage is, that it cannot be communicated in any other way than by an abrasure of the skin and immediate contact, called inoculation. The vaccine lymph, it is now clearly proved, has lost nothing of its activity by inoculating from one subject to another ; the first vaccinators had fears upon this very material

point : but to judge from pathological reasoning, it appears very reasonable to suppose, that, if any specific virus can be produced by certain changes in the constitution, that specific virus will maintain its true character and properties so long as a subject can be found upon whom its influence can be exerted ; so that it is my firm belief, now that vaccination has taken root it will never be exterminated ; but will go on (notwithstanding the obstruction it has and will meet with) spreading its benign and effective influence, until it has totally eradicated from the face of the earth the most loathsome and fatal disease with which mankind is afflicted.

A great deal has been said against the Vaccine disease, because in the first instance it proceeded from the Cow : those who had such an objection, cannot have it now, because the vaccine lymph is invariably taken from one human subject, and with it another is inoculated. I cannot see upon what reasonable ground any person can possibly object to the Cow, as the primary agent, from whose body such a source of happiness should proceed, as

the salvation of human offspring from a premature grave.

The Cow of all animals is the most wholesome ; its very solids and fluid commingle with our own, and support us in our present existence : how many thousands and tens of thousands of mothers are there, who ought to be thankful to a kind providence for the Cow's milk, as a substitute for their own in the rearing of their beloved infants.

If a poor man can find means to keep a Cow, the milk goes mainly to the support of, not only his own existence, but also that of his family. The very flesh of this wholesome animal is our food, and its milk is our drink ; then, if mortal human beings feel no repugnance at either eating the flesh, or drinking the milk, of the Cow, I can not see what reasonable objection they can have in not accepting of the proffered boon of heaven ; in saving their offspring from a fatal disease, by allowing their children to imbibe into their system a clear, inoffensive, specific fluid secreted by the Cow.

If ever I saw the finger of providence in any thing, (and I am of opinion I can see it in all animate and inanimate nature,) I can particularly see the divine interposition in the important discovery of vaccination.

This transparent, inoffensive fluid, which acts upon the human constitution, in so astonishing a manner as to shield it (generally speaking) from any future attack of Small-pox, is formed in pustules upon the teats of the Cow: were they formed elsewhere, and had they been generated only upon the body, this important agent might for ever have remained unknown; but being seated upon those flexible tubes, through which, by the action of the milker's hands, that wholesome and nourishing fluid the milk descends, by this means the human hand came into immediate contact with vaccine lymph; which thus in the first instance produced the Vaccine disease, in the natural way; (if I may be allowed so to express myself.) These facts at first view may appear to be chance; and all great discoveries by which man has from time

to time been benefited, may have that appearance. The discovery of the loadstone, by the aid of which the mariner can navigate the trackless ocean for leagues and thousands of leagues, and at last arrive at his destined port, in appearance was the result of chance!

But can it possibly be from any adventitious circumstances, that the peculiar and invisible property of the loadstone is formed? I think it might be said with equal propriety the human body was formed by chance, and also its invisible agent the soul, or mind. As there is a peculiar property in the magnet, so essential for the benefit of mankind, there is in that limpid fluid, Vaccine lymph, an agency equally astonishing and of still greater import to man; and by this mild and effective agent the most loathsome disease, that ever afflicted humanity, may, and (in time) will, be eradicated from the face of the earth.

I defy any learned, or all the learned, individuals, in the kingdom or the world, by any

chemical or other process, to discover why vaccine lymph, should possess the astonishing property of producing such a change in the human constitution that it shall not be in future (except under very rare and particular circumstances) susceptible of that fatal disease the Small-pox: for there is no similitude between the Vaccine (cow-pock) and the Variolus (small-pox) disease: an attack of any given specific disease, will in future (except in idiosyncrasia) shield the constitution from a second attack; but I do not know, neither do I believe it is at present known, that one disease, differing from another in all its characteristic appearances, will guard the constitution in future, from an attack of any other specific disease—with the exception of Cow-pock shielding the constitution from Small-pox, and *vice versa*; therefore, my assertion that the work of Providence may be seen in the vaccine disease, I hope will be admitted by all to have the appearance of truth: and, in offering this gift to his rebellious creatures, it also appears clear that it is our Maker's beneficent intention that

the fatal disease the Small-pox should be swept from the surface of the earth; for it is an undoubted fact that the Cow-pock is not infectious. Even the sceptic must see the finger of Providence here.

If it is not within the compass of man's knowledge to assign a cause why the vaccine disease should guard the constitution from the Small-pox, it is equally beyond his understanding, to create or form any chemical substitute, which shall have that extraordinary effect; therefore, as no created reasonable being has this power, the Cow itself, which is an animal without reason, cannot effect it; hence to say it is the work of mere chance, the absurdity is still the greater: it follows, that the power or authority which gave birth to this great blessing to mankind in general, must be that which created the whole universe. If Omnipotence can send a scourge to punish his refractory creatures, the same authority can at a future period send a blessing to remove it; this must be admitted by all.

How long the Small-pox has made its dreadful ravages amongst mankind is not precisely known: some are of opinion it first made its appearance in the days of Moses, as a punishment to the sinful Israelites in their flight from Egypt; it appears they were attacked by a disease which covered them with scales from head to foot: others are of opinion Job was the first who felt the dreadful influence of this scourge to man: in those days diseases had no distinct or specific names, therefore the certain epoch, at which it pleased our creator to afflict man with the fatal malady, is, and for ever will remain, unknown; that it has raged for centuries there can be no doubt, and the time has at length arrived when it has pleased omnipotence to offer a boon which, if accepted, shall sweep from the whole surface of the earth, this most loathsome and fatal pestilence.

That man is a free agent there can be no doubt; hence arises the necessity of national government, and consequently laws:—The injunction laid

upon our first maternal parent, Eve, not to eat of the forbidden fruit is a clear demonstration that it was the intention of providence that mankind in general should consider themselves as free agents: the injunction may be looked upon as a divine law, which, if violated, the pangs of a guilty conscience would follow; this was explained at the time the law was given; yet mankind had not the firmness to resist the tempting appearance of sin; our first maternal parent set at defiance the advice of the omnipotent creator; and unhappiness, as foretold to her, was the consequence. The tasting of the forbidden fruit was her own act and deed.

The next important period, which shews the interposition of providence, in a remarkable degree, for rendering our happiness in this our present transient state of existence more perfect, was the time in which christianity made its appearance. At this period the world was in a profound repose, yet overrun with sin; but the Creator seeing the lost and deplorable state of man, at this juncture, offered as a

sacrifice, his only Son for their redemption: but it was with mankind to accept or reject this proffered gift: and that it has been rejected by many, and accepted by many, we have undoubted proof.

It may appear strange that the soil which gave birth to christianity, should have failed in a great degree to nourish its root; the prevailing religion in Asia, at this present time, is Mahometanism and Paganism interspersed in a small degree with the Christian and Jewish; but this is no proof whatever that the Christian religion is untrue. It only proves the free will of man. Notwithstanding christianity has lost ground in Asia, it flourishes like a green bay tree in Europe, and America, and has also taken root in Africa; I am one of those who imagine it will ultimately spread its shadowing and protecting branches (notwithstanding the obstruction it may meet with,) over the whole surface of the Earth.

There are some who cannot bring themselves to believe in the divine origin and

mission of the Redeemer, because the common law of nature was suspended in his creation ; but I will ask those unbelievers, whether it is not as easy for the same omnipotent creator, to form a being in human shape from the virgin's womb, as from the dust of the earth ; it is perfectly within the compass of my mind to imagine and believe that it is ; the one is no more a wonder to me than the other ; they are both beyond my comprehension and yet I believe both.

If any one should set up as a plea for not believing in the truth of the christian religion, that he cannot comprehend it, he may just as well disbelieve his own existence which is also incomprehensible ; he may as well say the sun is not the fountain of light ; for though the fact is evident to his senses, he cannot account for it. The above observations upon christianity may appear a digression from my main subject, but it will be seen by and by that they are intimately connected with it ; for it is my

opinion they both originate with the same merciful creator, and both offered as a gift to man to ameliorate his situation in this his transient state of existence.

Look around and see how profuse omnipotence has been in his goodness to his dissatisfied creatures; that man is not more happy in his present state, originates with himself, and not with his creator: there is every thing to suit his varied taste; what suits not one will another, and for one to find fault with another, because he does not think or act exactly as himself, is highly reprehensible. I do not mean to apply this to bad conduct or actions, as evil doings generally arise from ignorance and obstinacy; but I mean, in participating of that variety, which providence has placed before his rational creatures to render their earthly existence more comfortable, I would not quarrel with any for differing with me upon any subject, or partaking of those amusements which I dislike: I respect the opinion of others as well as my own, unless I am clear

that the opposed opinion arises from ignorance and has a tendency to prove injurious, not only to him who holds such an opinion, but also to his fellow creatures; this is precisely the case with the important subject that has called forth my present observations, namely Vaccination: for I find the lower I descend into society there I find the greatest obstruction.

The objection of the lower class of society to the Cow-pock arises, not from the want of parental affection; but from ignorance, and from those frightful and FALSE reports, which are industriously circulated by the Small-pox inoculators to gratify their own interest; and also from the reports of those who generally are more inclined to believe falsehood rather than truth: but though Vaccination may be obstructed by such unpardonable means it will, in despite of all impediment, ultimately prevail. As the continual dropping of water will wear away stone, so will the continual working of truth wear away falsehood.

When I have heard reports prejudicial to Vaccination, I have always made it my duty to search into them and have invariably found such reports false ! Could the eye of the legislature of this country see the loathsome and frightful objects which I have daily seen, during the progress of that fatal disorder the Small-pox ; and could the ear of the same august tribunal hear the falsehoods which I have heard (propagated principally by those walking pestilences embodied in human shape, called Small-pox inoculators) ; then would that Small-pox pestilence, which has for so many centuries ravaged this Island, be destroyed by the just and powerful arm of the law.

Those learned and highly respectable individuals who compose the british legislature, are placed in their respective situations in life so far above the illiterate and needy, that they cannot see the fatal havock which is made every three or four years. The system of the Small-pox inoculators is a regular system of Deception : the inoculators consist

principally of low mechanics; the faculty disdain to be the authors of such evil, for, it is the opinion of both Physicians and Surgeons of this kingdom, and also of the world in general, that the genuine vaccine disease is a safe preventative against any future attack of the Small-pox except in idiosyncrasia; which is that rare and peculiar state of constitution that admits of an attack of the same specific disease at two distinct periods, such as Measles, Small-pox, Scarlet fever, &c.

Those who object to Vaccination upon this very rare occurrence, ought also to object to the Small-pox inoculation upon the same principle; for it is an undoubted fact, (and I have certain proof of it myself) that secondary small-pox will follow the inoculated small-pox: I have witnessed two instances of it; and only one failure in Vaccination, during upwards of twenty-three years practice as a surgeon in the County of Lincoln. Though I have called it a failure, perhaps I should be more correct if I said an *apparent* failure; because

I was not so particular then, in preserving a correct list of my vaccinated patients, as I have been for these last seven years, therefore the proof rests only upon the evidence of the mother; the child might have taken the true disease, or it might not: be that as it may, the Small-pox went through its regular stages very mildly. On the contrary, of the inoculated small-pox the secondary attacks were both severe; therefore, as far as my own experience goes, the Cow-pock is preferable to the other mode of inoculating, even should the small-pox now and then follow it.

But the Small-pox would never follow, were there a peremptory law to enforce vaccination upon every child, within the first twelve months of its existence, unless interdicted by disease, an extremely rare occurrence. By such a law, I have no hesitation in asserting, that fatal pestilence the Small-pox would soon be exterminated from this kingdom. The antidote is so mild, and yet so powerful, that it would be driven into and

drowned by the Ocean, if I may be allowed the allegorical expression.

I have heard it mentioned that such an enactment would be an intrusion upon the liberty of the subject. I have before observed that man is a free agent, hence arises the necessity of law: if this free agency of man is exerted to the injury of either his Country or his Neighbour, I do say it is the duty of government to check that free will by law and punishment.

I appeal to the feelings of humanity, whether that loathsome and fatal disease the small-pox, is not only a national nuisance, but also a national disgrace, now that we have in Vaccination so mild and effective a substitute? This frightful nuisance is kept in being only by the illiterate, and obstinate. Governments would stand upon a rock in making a law, not only to put down the Small-pox inoculation under any pretence whatever, but also to enforce vaccination, as above stated. I say, would stand upon a rock, because the judgment of the regular faculty, throughout the universe, would be

with such governments: learning and experience would be the foundation upon which they would stand, to put down ignorance, obstinacy, and inexperience.

It is, in my opinion, just as great an intrusion upon the liberty of the subject to make any law, if intrusion it can be called, as those above mentioned. By promptitude in acting upon this important discovery, thousands of human beings would be annually saved to the Country, and the strength and wealth of the nation, proportionably increased. It is something remarkable that Christianity and Vaccination should have made such rapid strides during the last twenty-six years; and, at first view, it appears extraordinary, that this latter blessing to man should have made greater progress in foreign nations than upon its own soil; but this was and is precisely the case with christianity; and I can only account for it upon the principle of the free will of man, coupled with defective laws.

This Country is sending the light of the gospel to all dark nations, though it is not the

native soil of Christianity. Vaccination is advancing with immense rapidity abroad: but I am afraid this providential boon is withering upon its native land. Surely it will not be totally suffocated by the loathsome corruption of the small-pox: if my humble effort should produce any effect to save it, I shall consider that the happiest day of my life, in which I undertook to defend it.

I have just mentioned that one reason, why Vaccination has not made greater progress in this Country, is defective law; but I could wish to be understood by the expression, not to mean to cast any unpleasant reflection upon the legislature of the kingdom. Laws may be worse than useless, and yet the government not blameable; generally speaking, they proceed from the people, that is to say, the people give the first impetus. If a grievance is felt, Parliament is petitioned to remove it; if the complaint appears reasonable, laws are enacted for that purpose; if unreasonable, the petition is cast aside, as being unworthy of notice.

The legislature, I am of opinion, stands perfectly blameless, in not putting a total stay to the small-pox inoculation, so long as the heads of the Medical and Surgical professions are remiss in sending to that learned assembly a petition to that effect. I will put the question thus;—are the Medical and Surgical professions, or the Legislature, the most competent to form a decision upon this important national subject?—(for what can be more so, than the preservation of human existence?) Those, who are inclined to give an opinion, must bear in mind, that the Government is not composed either of Physicians, or Surgeons; but, at all times, is ready to give ear to the petitions of those, who are competent to present them.

When a law has been enacted to promote what is conceived to be a public good, government will allow that law to remain effective, so long as there is no complaint from the people. If, instead of such a law promoting public good, as was the original intention, it has become a public evil, the legislature is petitioned by the people, setting forth that such law is a grievance;

then the government takes into consideration the propriety of repealing such law. Hence all law, generally speaking, takes its origin, either directly or indirectly, from the community. Therefore those, who assert that the people at large are not represented by the present government, assert a fallacy; because any individual, of every denomination or description, has the privilege of making his complaint in front of his government.

That such a fatal pest as the small-pox should be allowed to make its daily havock, and to an awful extent, in so civilized a country as this, is a national disgrace, now that we have so benign and effective an antidote. But I am inclined to exonerate the legislature from participating in such disgrace, for reasons above stated, and place it upon the shoulders of the regular faculty of the kingdom. I make no doubt that, if the heads of the Medical and Surgical professions were to state to parliament the fatal tendency of the small-pox inoculation being allowed under any pretence whatever,

such a statement or petition would be properly attended to.

It is by the *small-pox inoculation* that this fatal disease is kept alive. So long as the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons are silent upon this important subject, so long the legislature has a right to view the great discovery of vaccination with a jealous eye; and, if it is viewed in such a light by this august body, is there any wonder that the illiterate poor of the kingdom should feel a distrust in it? I can speak to the fact, that the small-pox is more fatal within the circuit of my practice now, than it was twenty years back; and it strikes me very forcibly, that I see more persons marked with the dreadful ravages of this disorder now, than before the discovery of vaccination. If these occurrences take place, within the circuit of a Surgeon whose practice as a vaccinator has been so effective, as to have seen but one apparent failure in the space of twenty-three years, I am justified in drawing the conclusion that similar occurrences take place in the practice of others.

The reason is obvious. The inoculation for the small-pox disease, has fallen out of the hands of the regular faculty into those of the irregular. There are many parents, who will allow their children (*from false ideas* respecting vaccination) to take their chance, as to receiving the infection of the small-pox in the natural way, as it is commonly termed, rather than suffer them to be inoculated by the latter description of persons.

The false and alarming reports spread by the small-pox inoculators, are implicitly believed by the poor and illiterate. I have before observed that their system is a regular one; it is as follows:—The chicken-pox has, in a great many instances so near a resemblance to the small-pox, that, sometimes even the faculty have been deceived as to its appearance. The small-pox inoculators are upon the alert every three or four years; and, as soon as they hear of any eruptive disease having made its appearance within ten miles of them, they create an alarm, by giving out that it is the small-pox.

By such reports, some one will be found to be so imposed upon, as to give consent for his child or children to be inoculated for this dreadful malady. This being done, the alarm not only spreads through the town or village, into which the fatal poison is thrown, but also from village to village, throughout a whole district, as the living pestilence, (the small-pox inoculator,) stalks along. He takes care by falsehood to retard vaccination, and in some towns totally to put a stop to it.

If every death, which occurs from the small-pox, were to make its appearance in the public newspapers, the annual aggregate number would appear truly awful; but they generally happen amongst the lower class of people, with whom, by the small-pox inoculator, this fatal pestilence is kept in existence.

The faculty in London probably cannot see so clearly the fatal consequences of the small-pox, as the Country practitioners; vaccination being I understand, the prevailing mode of inoculation there. But, they may rest assured, the picture

which I have drawn of its fatality in the Country, is not an exaggerated one. I trust and hope another session of Parliament will not pass over before their voice is heard, in the shape of a petition, to put down totally the small-pox inoculation. That voice cannot proceed from a better quarter than the Royal Colleges of Physicians, and Surgeons, the members whereof throughout the united kingdom, will, I have no doubt, second their exertions; and, by so doing, this national pestilence and disgrace might be removed for ever, by the influence of that effective substitute Vaccination.

Having made these preliminary observations, I will now proceed to describe, as clearly and concisely as my humble ability will permit, the true or characteristic appearance of the genuine Cow-pock pustule; for upon this totally depends the safety of those, who are inoculated. The cow-pock is a disease so very mild, that I am afraid there are several Surgeons who do not pay that attention to it, which they ought; there are others, who, from a multiplicity of business, *cannot* pay the requisite attention. I trust and

hope these defects will be remedied by those parents, into whose hands this publication may fall. My object is for all parents to be enabled to judge for themselves, whether their children have or have not received the genuine disease. I will contrast the appearance of the false pock, upon the same day after inoculation, with that of the true ; and they will be seen to differ so much, that the most superficial observer may at once discern the one from the other.

It is a fixed rule with me, and it should be the same with the faculty throughout the world, to take vaccine lymph for the purpose of vaccination, upon the sixth day from inoculation, if lymph is formed, which generally is the case at that period. That I may not be misunderstood as to the sixth day, I will say, by way of explanation, if I inoculate upon the Saturday, I invariably extract lymph upon the following Friday ; and, if possible, inoculate one child immediately from the arm of another. If not, I preserve the lymph between two plates of glass, placed in a cool situation, the edges sealed with sealing-wax. Upon the day above mentioned the

vaccine lymph possesses its active and peculiar property in the most pure state. I write not from theory but practice.

I am not at all surprised when I hear of failures upon those individuals, who were inoculated when vaccination was in its infancy; in this, as in all other great innovations, time and experience only can work perfection. The main cause of so many apparent failures arises from the vaccine lymph, having been taken at too protracted a period, producing a false pock or pustule; and, if such a disease should be excited by an inattentive vaccinator, which I have no doubt frequently has been the case, the mischief which ensues is incalculable. For, from this spurious pock, others may be, and frequently have been, inoculated: at least, this is my opinion of the many apparent failures, or why should those, whom I have inoculated, escape the effect of the small-pox poison? I do not mention this by way of extolling myself above others of my medical brethren. I only report the fact, that, during twenty-three years practice, I have seen but one apparent failure; notwithstanding my

patients have been exposed, over and over again, to the destructive influence of the small-pox, in its most loathsome stages.

I can account for my success upon no other principle than this, that I invariably take vaccine lymph, for the purpose of vaccination, on the sixth day from inoculation. I have not the least doubt that the true disease may take place, if lymph is taken on the seventh, or eighth day, or even later; but it is not in so active and pure a state then, as upon the sixth, consequently more likely to produce a false pustule.

FIGURE THE FIRST gives a clear idea of the *true* Cow-pock pustule, upon the sixth day from inoculation; being the prime period at which lymph should be secured for the purpose of propagating the disease. It will be seen that an erysipelatous inflammation surrounds the base of the pock like a red ring, and has made but very little progress; the pock itself has the appearance of a small pearl cut in two, with the flat side placed upon

the skin, and indented in the centre ; this is the true appearance of the genuine Cow-pock, upon the sixth day after inoculation. The internal structure is cellular, which is proved by puncturing the edge at different points, from which will issue a limpid fluid, without any apparent diminution in the size of the pustule. The peculiar property, of shielding the human constitution from any future attack of the small-pox, lies hid in this clear and inoffensive lymph, *which no man can create.*

FIGURE THE SECOND exhibits the appearance of the *false* pock, on the sixth day from inoculation. The inflammation, surrounding the pustule, is much more diffused, and partakes of phlegmonous inflammation ; that is, the edge is not so well defined, and dips, as it were imperceptibly, into the skin. The arm is also swollen, the pustule itself partakes more of an elevated scab than a pock ; it is not cellular, and if punctured, becomes flattened, by the escape of its contents, which are not so limpid as the fluid from the true pock. The difference is such, that no person can be mistaken. I will now present

my readers with the appearance of the genuine cow-pock, upon the tenth day from inoculation, calculating as before.

FIGURE THE THIRD shows the inflammation of the *true* Cow-pock, having made great progress, but preserving its true erysipelatous appearance ; that is, the edge is well defined, and terminates suddenly. The pock has the appearance of half a moderate sized pearl placed in the centre of a rose petal, and indented in the middle : the aspect, in this stage of the disease, is beautiful.

FIGURE THE FOURTH represents the appearance of the *false* disease, upon the tenth day from inoculation. A material change has taken place ; instead of the inflammation increasing, it has materially decreased, so much so, that it is scarcely perceptible. Every surgeon should visit his patient, who has undergone vaccination, upon the sixth day, and again upon the tenth ; but, as I have observed before, from multiplicity of business, this cannot always be done. The sixth day is the most material, not only to be satisfied as to the

correctness of the disease, but also to procure active lymph.

For the last seven years I have kept a correct list of the patients whom I have vaccinated: I take down their names, ages, and places of abode; and, at the conclusion of my attendance, I place, at the end of each name, *safe* or *unsafe*; making a report to that effect to each parent. It rarely occurs that a second inoculation is necessary, when vaccine lymph is inserted upon the sixth day: and I have had no occasion to refer to my list for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of my patients, whom I considered safe, had subsequently taken the small-pox, for I have not heard of a single case.

FIGURE THE FIFTH represents the appearance of the genuine Cow-pock incrustation, upon the fifteenth day from inoculation: inflammation has totally disappeared, leaving an elevated round scab of a dark brown color, about the bigness of a common sized pea. This incrustation is sometimes rubbed off before the fifteenth day, leaving a round scar or cicatrix:

the appearance of the spurious scar is not so uniformly round, but has an uneven, jagged appearance at the edge, and is much larger; but the dissimilitude in the characteristic appearance of the two diseases, on the sixth and tenth days from inoculation, is such, and is so well defined in the Plates, that, by referring to them, any person may distinguish the difference. The best time for vaccination is from one to three months old; but the disease is so mild, that no age forms an exception.

Having presented my readers with representations of the mildness of the Cow-pock disease, when at its crisis, or in its worst stage, I will conclude this short publication by describing that fatal disorder, the small-pox, in its last, loathsome, and fatal stage:—The features of the sufferer are lost in one level mass of scabs; the hands and feet are a frightful spectacle; and the whole body a mass of corruption and infection.

Parents! as it is within your own power to prevent the occurrence of such a deplorable sight

upon your own offspring, who are incapable of judging for themselves, accept the proffered gift of Providence! Rest assured, the true Cow-pock will shield your children against any future attack of the small-pox, as effectually as the inoculated small-pox! The latter is frequently fatal, and always infectious; the former fails not once in a thousand cases, *and never is infectious.*

The above observations upon the Cow-pock disease are not theoretical but practical. They proceed from a Surgeon of twenty-three years experience in vaccination; and who, at one period of his life, was an enemy to this mild and effective disease; but who has become a convert in its favor, from his own experience. He was an enemy to it upon its first introduction by Dr. Jenner; viewing an innovation of such magnitude with a jealous eye—but his own practice qualifies him now to say, it is the greatest discovery in the annals either of medicine or surgery since the creation of the world; and, with the powerful assistance of the law, will totally eradicate that frightful,

loathsome, and fatal disease, the small-pox, from this united kingdom.

It would be well for the country, if a general bill of mortality, was annually published (an object easily obtained) in every market town and village in the kingdom, stating, not only the number of deaths but also of what disease each individual died. The fatality of that dreadful pestilence, the small-pox, would then be clearly seen even at this period, notwithstanding the distance of time which has elapsed since that great and *providential* discovery, Vaccination, was brought to light.

I could record five fatal cases, which took place within the circuit of my practice, during the last summer, and while it raged in this neighbourhood, I never saw Vaccination more pre-eminently triumphant; for, *wherever* it took effect, *there* the loathsome infection ceased to *advance*. A Roman was once honored with a civic crown, for saving the life of *one* human being:—This speaks volumes, in what light Rome viewed the preservation of human

existence, and is a *bright* example for all nations, to put a total stop to the small-pox *inoculation* throughout the world.

If England was not the first for her honor, let her not be the last. Therefore, I most respectfully say to my superiors in my profession—*Petition your Government to put a stop to a pestilence more frightful than the plague itself.*

FINIS.



